

# MacSwiney's Death Unites Irish Leaders

No Threat of Reprisals  
Made as Grief Sweeps  
Erin and Republic's  
Cause Gains Rapidly

## Plans for Funeral Exceed Parnell's Work for a Day; British Forbid Public Tributes

By Frank Getty  
Special Cable to The Tribune  
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)  
DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—Terence MacSwiney has accomplished his purpose. There is every indication that in the Lord Mayor's own dying words, as he faced the end in Brixton Prison on the twenty-fourth day of his hunger strike, he has served the cause of the "Republic of Ireland" better than he could have hoped to do by living.

Ireland presents an amazing spectacle. The country was never as calm as to-day. The reprisals dreaded as a consequence of the Lord Mayor's tragic death have failed to materialize.

Only One Raid in Dublin  
Dublin this morning presented as near a normal aspect as possible for a country torn by so many conflicting emotions. Even the military restrictions, their campaign of repression to one side to-day, which was conducted in such a quiet manner that the gathering crowd of spectators had no chance to make a hostile demonstration.

Religious ceremonies in honor of the late Lord Mayor were continued in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Many business houses closed their doors as a mark of respect.

Everything is held in abeyance pending the arrival of the body of the late Lord Mayor, which is expected early this morning.

The present plans are to have the body of the Irish martyr lie in state in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where religious ceremonies will be held. The body will be taken to the city hall for a public funeral on the 29th.

All Ireland to Mourn  
The Sinn Féin leaders are negotiating with the "Liberty Bell" headquarters to-day regarding the country to have a day of mourning in honor of MacSwiney.

The plans, as now formulated, then all for the transfer of the body by train to Cork for interment. As had been anticipated, the authorities have decided anything in the nature of a public funeral to that city. Even here a hundred mourners will be allowed to accompany the body from Westland Row station to the City Hall.

It is now planned to have republican sympathizers in the towns along the way. The Sinn Féin leaders are negotiating with the "Liberty Bell" headquarters to-day regarding the country to have a day of mourning in honor of MacSwiney.

It is possible to overemphasize the religious aspect of the mourning in this crisis, but that is what one gathers from casual conversations.

Mayor's Death Brings Success  
Of the success of MacSwiney's martyrdom there can be no doubt. The death of the Lord Mayor has united all the republicans and their sympathizers. It is not that reprisals may not occur. Only the leaders on the Sinn Féin side are to be held in check.

Ireland is taking close watch of the death of the Lord Mayor. The death of the Lord Mayor has united all the republicans and their sympathizers. It is not that reprisals may not occur. Only the leaders on the Sinn Féin side are to be held in check.

Sacrifices Not in Vain  
The evening Telegram to-night, after referring to the deaths of both MacSwiney and the two hunger strikers in the Cork jail who died, says: "The Lord Mayor's death has lifted up the hearts of the Irish people. The sacrifices which enable her cause were not made in vain."

The shooting took place in the Dublin suburb of Ballybride. One of the victims, Michael Ryan, another one of the slain, was shot while lying in the arms of a woman.

It is reported that a political prisoner was shown in the restaurant at the Plaza Hotel.

# League Council Adopts Root Plan for International Court

Approves Program Framed by Hague Jurists With Exception of the Provision for Obligatory Jurisdiction

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press).—The Council of the League of Nations approved to-day the plan for a permanent court of international justice as adopted by the Hague committee of jurists, with the exception of the provision for obligatory jurisdiction and some minor matters.

Those parts of the plan generally attributed to Elihu Root, the former American Secretary of State, were accepted in their entirety.

The council decided that it could not recommend to the assembly of the League a plan going further than the covenant of the League of Nations, which provided that both parties to a dispute must give their consent in order to bring their case into court.

The question of the compulsory adherence of a defending nation will, however, be submitted for study to all the legal associations, including the American Institute for International Law, along with other points that may come up, as suggested by Mr. Root.

Will Consult Associations  
The opinions of the associations will be asked with regard to the holding of another international law conference. The decisions of the court will not bind nations not parties to a case, and hence they will not constitute precedents. The language used by the court will depend upon the choice of the parties at issue, but French and English have been recommended as the official languages.

The council late to-day resumed its hearings on the Polish-Lithuanian situation. It is understood that the members of the council favor a plebiscite to settle the dispute between the two countries.

The Root plan for an international court of justice is the continuation of the present permanent court of arbitration.

Blanket Charges Made  
The investigation of gambling conditions in Nassau County, which has been under way for five months, resulted yesterday in the indictment of five men, including Sheriff Charles W. Smith, by the Nassau County grand jury on charges of conspiracy.

In lieu of bench warrants being issued immediately, Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder said he would permit the accused to appear before him this morning and plead. Besides Sheriff Smith those indicted are:

G. Wilbur Doughty, Supervisor-at-large from Hempstead, living at McWhinney, of Lawrence, Republican candidate for reelection; Thomas H. O'Keefe, postmaster of the village of Oyster Bay and former State Senator, and "Curly Joe" Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens.

Charges Kept Secret  
Immediately after the indictments were returned District Attorney Charles E. Smith, who has been in charge of the investigation of the charges and the evidence secured. He declined to make any statement until after the men have been arraigned for pleading to-day.

From other sources, however, it was learned that the indictments were the direct result of the John Doe inquiry which Justice Scudder has conducted personally for five months.

It is recalled that when the Nassau County Association raided several alleged resorts last year independently and over the heads of public officials charged and counter charges were made that resulted in the arrest of several persons.

Following the raid recently on the gambling house of David Gideon and W. H. Busteed both men pleaded guilty and were fined \$1,000, in addition to being sentenced to Sing Sing for six months. The sentence was suspended and both appeared before the grand jury. The testimony given by them, it is believed, was largely because yesterday's additional indictments.

Indicted Men Prominent  
Each of the men under suspicion is prominent locally. Mr. Doughty, in addition to being Republican leader of Hempstead, is a wealthy oyster grower. Mr. Wilbur Doughty, who is a member of the Lockwood housing committee, which is now investigating housing conditions in this city and Long Island.

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Farmer Found Guilty of Brutally Whipping Boy  
Twelve-Year-Old, Suspended to Rafter, Was Struck Seventy-five Times, Is Charged

Samuel Sweeney, a farmer, of Peconic, L. I., was found guilty of assault in the second degree yesterday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Arnon L. Squiers. He was committed to jail pending sentence to-morrow.

The maximum punishment for second degree assault is five years in prison and a \$1,000 fine. The minimum punishment is three and one-half years in prison.

Sweeney was found guilty of beating with a horsewhip Benjamin Franklin Eubank, twelve years old, employed by Sweeney as a farm hand. The boy testified that Carl Vail, a farmer, hosted him with a rope to a raft of Sweeney's barn and that while suspended Sweeney struck him with the whip no less than seventy-five times.

After the whipping, according to the witness, Sweeney said to the boy: "Now you're going to do it to-day." Whereupon he sent him into the fields to harvest cornstalks.

# Dempsey and Picks Newton To Prosecute Carpenter to Get \$500,000 Bidding Ring

Heavyweights' Managers Agree to 10 to 15 Round Fight Between Feb. 15 and July 4, Likely Here

Kearns's Objection To Delay Signing Contest Will Be Staged by W. A. Brady, Rickard and Cochran, of England

By W. O. McGeehan  
All records for big purses in the prize ring were broken yesterday, when Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, and Georges Carpentier, through their managers, tentatively agreed to box from ten to fifteen rounds to a decision for \$500,000. Dempsey is to receive \$300,000 and Carpentier \$200,000. The largest purse heretofore was \$127,500, paid by "Tex" Rickard for the Dempsey-Willard fight at Toledo.

Contracts for the bout were to be signed publicly to-day, but last night Jack Kearns, manager for Dempsey, announced that, after consulting a lawyer, he objected to some terms of the agreement. He declared that he would not appear for the signing, which was to take place at the Claridge Hotel to-day, with the flashlights, motion picture cameras and all the frills that go with the signing of articles for a championship bout.

This may mean a delay of a few days before the fight is finally closed, but it is hardly probable that the objections of Kearns will be maintained for any length of time. The share of Carpentier is three times the sum paid Willard for the bout at Toledo.

Three to Promote Contest  
The articles were gone over yesterday in the offices of William A. Brady, theatrical manager, who, with Charles Cochran, English promoter, will be associated with Rickard in promoting the bout. By terms of the contract the bout may be held anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico, but the plan is to hold it in Madison Square Garden or an arena to be erected in Greater New York.

The date for the meeting has not been set. It may be any time between February 15 and July 4 of next year. All that is required is that the principals be given sixty days' notice. The promoters have agreed to post a forfeit of \$100,000 by November 15, and the fighters have agreed to post \$50,000 each.

Involves More Than Million  
Details for the "million dollar prize fight" were settled quietly in the offices of Brady. There were present besides Mr. Brady, Tex Rickard, Charles Cochran, Kearns, manager for Dempsey, and Francois Peschamps, manager for Carpentier, and about half a dozen contract lawyers. It was decided that the preliminary to a financial battle, which would involve a prize ring battle, and when the contract for the fight and moving picture rights will involve a sum more than a million it had decided the aspects of a financial battle.

The three men who are backing the fight have made fortunes at the game. Rickard in four ventures in pugilistic finance paid out \$350,000 and took in \$1,000,000. He is now a millionaire. He has taken in on boxer fights since he has been managing Madison Square Garden he has aggregated well beyond a million.

Brady Once Corbett's Manager  
Brady first became associated with pugilism when he headed a syndicate to stage the Corbett-Shannon bout in New Orleans in 1912. This syndicate raised a purse of \$25,000 to bring about the first championship fight under the new Queensbury rules. At that time the purse was considered a starting sum for a prize fight. After Corbett became the heavyweight champion Brady acted as Corbett's manager.

Contracting English Promoter  
Cochran, English promoter, staged the Carpentier-Beckett bout in London. Carpentier was under contract to box for him, the contract holding for the entire year. But as Dempsey positively refused to box Carpentier abroad, Cochran finally agreed to pool his interests with Brady and Rickard.

It is said that the bout has been underwritten by a big syndicate and that the promoters are promoters only ostensibly. Besides their share of the purse, the fighters are to get 25 per cent each of the moving picture rights, while the promoters will retain 50 per cent. While an interstate law prohibits showing these pictures outside of the state where the bout is held, it is estimated that they will bring a big revenue in Europe.

Ringside Seats May Cost \$200  
It is highly probable that ringside seats for this bout will cost something like \$200, especially if the fight should be held in Madison Square Garden. The promoters, unlike other boxing promoters, are not expected to engage in the business.

New Evidence of Combine  
The new disclosures in connection with the operations of the grafting labor leaders indicate that practically no building could be put on or torn down without the consent of the Building Labor Council.

It is said by men in the industry that a toll of \$1 a load is levied on contracting house wreckers for the privilege of removing debris at building operations. A contractor engaged in the work of rebuilding a building.

Germans Attack French Attache; Apology Asked  
Paris, in Strong Note to Berlin, Also Demands Indemnity and Arrest of Hamburg Merchants

By Ralph Courtney  
Special Cable to The Tribune  
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)  
PARIS, Oct. 26.—German merchants in Hamburg attacked an employee of the French Consulate in that city and inflicted serious injuries, according to official advices reaching the French Foreign Office to-night.

The French government immediately dispatched a strong note to Berlin, demanding that Germany apologize for the attack and pay an indemnity as a penalty. The note also insisted upon the arrest of the persons who attacked the French attache.

The French fear that to-day's incident marks the renewal of anti-French outbreaks in Germany. This feeling is particularly the result of Great Britain's conciliatory declaration, as reported here, that she would renounce her sanction against German private property should Germany fail to carry out the obligations she contracted at Versailles. The peace treaty, in such a case, provides for Allied claims to private holdings in Germany.

France has now been informed officially of this renunciation by Great Britain, but Germany was notified of the action three days ago. France considers herself slighted by this delay and feels that it is not very friendly toward the French government inasmuch as the sanction provided for in the treaty belongs to all the Allies in common and not to any one. France, therefore, regards it as strange that Great Britain should have made such a renunciation without a previous arrangement with Millerand or at least without notifying France before Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, to-day reports that two torpedo boats at Kronstadt, the Russian naval base near Petrograd, have been blown up by mines. It is asserted that the explosion was caused by the sailors who were engaged in the rioting.

The message also alleges that the Bolsheviks have employed "Chinese mercenaries" to put down street fighting reported to have taken place in Petrograd and Kronstadt.

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# Harding Sees New Peril Besides Article X, Cox Asks Friendly Senate

Wilson Not Able to Make Public Address

Bourgeois Statement Is Held to Prove Article XI Also Involves Menace to U. S. Interests

Begins Final Tour Of Campaign To-day

Collapse of Zinc Industry Declared To Be Typical of Need for Protection

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In a letter to John F. Costello, chairman of a Democratic rally here in the Masonic Temple, President Wilson to-day refused an invitation to address the meeting, saying that "it is not wise or possible for me to do so at present." The President's letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Costello,  
"I need not tell you that if I were able to do so, it would be a pleasure for me to be present and make an address at the meeting to be held in the interest of the League of Nations at New Masonic Temple to-night, but I am sorry to say that it is not wise or possible for me to do so at present. I hope that the meeting will have the most complete success and a very widespread interest."

From A Staff Correspondent  
MARION, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Senator Warren G. Harding found to-day in the conflict of opinion between President Wilson and M. Leon Bourgeois, president of the Council of the League of Nations, complete proof of the utter impossibility of getting agreement as to the obligation in blood and treasure that the United States would shoulder by subscribing to the covenant as negotiated at Versailles. Senator Harding showed that he feels that if the heart of the league is bad, some of its other organs, Article XI, for example, are also full of menace for America.

The candidate's comment was made after his attention had been directed to a cable message from Brussels to The Associated Press, in which M. Bourgeois was quoted as saying that Article X could be eliminated without in any way modifying the effectiveness of a League of Nations.

"This is most illuminating," said Senator Harding. "We are told by the great American authority on the covenant, President Wilson, that Article X is its heart. Now comes M. Bourgeois, president of the league council, and says it is not important. He informs us that all that is efficacious in the covenant is set forth in other articles. This can only mean that if Article X were eliminated Article XI would still have the same effect. That was really the case, and during the Senate discussion, and more convincingly denied."

Holds Position Justified  
"It all illustrates," continued Senator Harding, "the utter impossibility of getting agreement as to what the covenant means, what it would obligate the United States to do. It is the complete demonstration that the only safety for the United States is to remain outside until we may unite upon a plan for an association of nations that shall mean the same thing to everybody, and under which we shall know, beyond uncertainty or equivocation, our precise obligation. A free America can give that service to the world."

It was pointed out here that in saying that the only safety for the United States is to "remain outside until we may unite upon a plan," Senator Harding has sought to make it clear that the only safety for the United States is to remain outside until we may unite upon a plan for an association of nations that shall mean the same thing to everybody, and under which we shall know, beyond uncertainty or equivocation, our precise obligation. A free America can give that service to the world."

Senator Harding will set out to-morrow to make his final decision upon the League of Nations. The Republican nominee will go to Cleveland to-morrow afternoon to make his final decision upon the League of Nations. The Republican nominee will go to Cleveland to-morrow afternoon to make his final decision upon the League of Nations.

Women Close Pouch Campaign  
This afternoon the folks around the front porch were regaled by the Ladies' Glee Club of Troy, Ohio. The score of women in this organization is about as high as the average of the first of four speeches to be made in Ohio cities. After speaking in Cleveland he is to appear on successive nights before large audiences in Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, returning from the state capital to Marion early Sunday morning. He will remain close to the front porch from then until Election Day.

Regarding the published report this morning from London that Washington D. Vanderlip, of California, had concluded an arrangement with the Russian government for a large concession in northeastern Siberia, the only dispatch bearing directly on the subject received by the State Department was received October 26 from the consular agent at the Russian legation at Riga. It states that Lodge had informed H. G. Wells that Vanderlip, the American, then at Moscow, claimed to represent Senator Harding, and had made certain proposals regarding the recognition of the Bolshevik government. The dispatch further stated that Vanderlip is apparently endeavoring to obtain coal concessions in Kamchatka.

Commenting on the dispatch Mr. Colby said:

The report that Mr. Vanderlip has made proposals looking to the recognition of the Soviet government and an apparently bargaining thereon for valuable concessions, makes it proper for me to state, by way of warning, that the government has no intention of recognizing the Soviet government and has never recognized the Bolshevik regime. American business men and investors should bear in mind that any concessions from the Bolshevik authorities would have to be made in recognition of future Russian governments.

It is further pointed out that the demands of the European war made the mine industry of the United States, but the Democrats had removed the tariff on zinc ore, of which great quantities were imported in 1916 and 1917; that during the last session of Congress the tariff on zinc ore was restored, but that it failed, and you add:

"Zinc ore in 1916 and 1917 was imported from sixteen different countries. It was sent directly to our smelters and delivered for half of what it cost us to produce it. Our mines began to close down in 1917, and last year the mining district closed, throwing out of employment 15,000 men. Of course the demand for zinc is low now, but the cause of this was the immense importation of zinc ore, which was made in a real rush to produce such a tremendous surplus that our own ore remained unsold in the bin."

The case of Joplin district zinc is a typical one. The Democrats, because the protection from zinc, the procedure being one of the fundamentals of their political creed. Zinc was merely